





FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1841.

## UNEMPLOYED MINISTERS.

As much has been said of late, tending to produce the impression that there are more Ministers in the country than are needed, and thereby to discourage the effort to sustain those young men who are seeking the Ministry, we are glad to avail ourselves of the testimony of one who has been laboring for many years in Indiana and Michigan; and whose faithful labors have been blessed to the building up and sustaining of many feeble churches. He writes from Michigan, where he is now settled, under date of March 1, 1841, as follows:

"In relation to ministers coming to Michigan, I must say, I have felt distressed when I have heard of there being hundreds of Ministers in New-York and New-England, out of employment, and wished they could have attended the last meeting of our Presbytery, and heard the calls for preaching. It is true, many of our churches are poor, and unable to promise more than from \$50 to \$500 a year. But, if any man will do as I did last year, take two or three of them in a circuit for a time, he can get a comfortable support. I have not applied for aid to the Home Missionary Society for the last four years, and I do not believe that I or my family have suffered. I know that God has taken special care of us, and favored us above many better than we. I do believe that if any Minister is willing to labor for the glory of God, in the salvation of lost sinners, in this state, he will put it into the hands of this people to take care of him and his family. It is evident that, in this new country, we must have trials. And why should we be afraid to meet and endure them? Are we any better than our Foreign Missionary brethren? Are we not willing to labor as hard and suffer as much as they do, for the sake of Christ and his cause? If not, we are not fit for the Ministry; and if we are, we can live and labor in this state, without hanging on to the comfortable homes and churches of New-England. We have eight or ten churches in our Presbytery, that are dying, and must soon become extinct, unless more Ministers will come to our help. In some of them, we shall be glad to introduce any good man, who will labor for the Saviour, and trust his faithful promises to be sustained."

We have no doubt that the above is a true description of the state of things in many parts of all the new states. Rev. Artemas Bullard, of St. Louis, while on a visit to this city last summer, remarked to the writer, that it was of no use to organize churches in Missouri, for ministers could not be found to take charge of them. A great many churches, he said had been organized, but had become extinct, not so much for want of means to sustain them, as from the impossibility of getting Ministers.

With these facts before us, it is indeed painful and distressing to know that there are in New-England, many Ministers out of employment. And we must be permitted to ask them, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" Do they answer, "No man hath hired us?" Still, the Master says, "Go ye and labor in my vineyard, and whatsoever is right, I will give you." Do they still answer, "We are in debt"—we say, "Idleness clothes a man with rage"—"We cannot get the means of going West"—then, we say, *beg—beg!* But, we are afraid we shall starve—we hear such doleful tales of suffering among the missionaries at the West—we answer, again, "Trust in the Lord, and do good," and verily thou shalt be fed: "but the soul of the sluggard desireth and hath nothing."

## STUDY OF LATIN AND GREEK.

We have repeatedly alluded to the institution which Mr. Williston proposes to establish in East-hampton. Though an English Department will be connected with it, yet the prominent design of the Seminary is the preparation of young men for college. A writer in the last week's Hampshire Gazette earnestly contends that the school should not be mainly classical, but that it should be a sort of farmers' college, where Mathematics and the natural sciences may be taught in an extended course, and where teachers may be trained for the common schools. The writer thinks that the study of Latin and Greek is going into desuetude, and that it would be folly to found a new institution for the study of that which is old and ready to vanish away. In confirmation of his position, he refers to the recent movement at Harvard College, which leaves it optional with students, after the Freshman year, to pursue, or not, the classical course.

If the facts are as this writer states them to be, it might admit of serious question whether a new classical Seminary ought to be founded in the western part of the State. We entertain, however, decidedly the contrary opinion. We think, that an increasing interest is felt every year, in the study of Latin and Greek, and that there is much less reason to fear the abandonment of this study now, than there was ten years since. We will briefly give our reasons.

1. The change at Cambridge is not urged by its friends on the ground of the utility of the classics, or that public opinion demands that English studies should be substituted in their place. On the contrary, they contend, that the alteration will be favorable to the interests of classical study. Those only will pursue it, who have a strong relish for it, and the result will be, that far able classical scholars will be raised up, though the number of those who professedly study Latin and Greek will be diminished.

2. On the supposition, that the change at Harvard was brought about by those who are unfriendly to the classics, and who wish to see a course of study more immediately practical adopted there; still, we contend that it is no decisive proof, that the study of what some men delight to call the dead languages is becoming unpopular in New-England. The change in question, so far as we know, is generally disapproved, with the exception of the immediate friends of the college in Cambridge and Boston. Indeed, in the circle of our acquaintance, the condemnation of the measure is nearly unanimous, and on the ground that it will be prejudicial to the interests of classical learning. Harvard proposes to assume the position of the German University, where the student selects his own studies; but she thus overlooks the whole *gymnasium* course, in which the German students are required to study, and do actually study, Latin and Greek with a thoroughness to which no College in this country can make pretension.

3. The experiment of a parallel English course was tried in Amherst College, above twelve years since under favorable circumstances; but it was soon abandoned. The old, established course of Latin and Greek studies was preferred. That college, we are persuaded, will not soon try a like experiment. So far as we can learn, there is not the slightest wish at any New-England College to adopt the change which has been effected at Har-

vard. Yale College has adhered with steady determination to the old course, and we have no doubt, but that a portion of her popularity is owing to this steadfastness.

3. The best classical schools in the eastern part of the State are well supported. Mr. Carlton, who teaches the Latin School at Salem, is one of the sturdiest defenders of the old, Orthodox mode of studying the languages, and his school is highly appreciated. Phillips Academy at Andover has sent to the colleges, almost every successive year, a fine class of young men, most of whom take a regular three years' course. Their exercises in writing and speaking, at some of the annual exhibitions, would not disgrace the Commencements of our Colleges. The thorough discipline, and the great popularity of the Boston Latin School are well known. What has given Phillips Exeter Academy its renown? Its admirable classical course.

4. We are confident that the impression of the value of the classics is deepening, and the need is felt for adopting, either in our old Academies, or by means of new ones, a more adequate plan for the radical study of the languages. We hear that the conductors of the very flourishing Academy at Plainfield, N. H., are resolved to insist, as far as it is practicable, upon a more competent preparatory discipline. A new institution has just been incorporated, and is about going into operation at Hopkinton, Ms.; a main design of which will be to promote the thorough study of Latin and Greek.

We hope, therefore, that Mr. Williston will proceed on his original plan, and make classical studies the prominent object. We are sure that the western part of the State will support him in so doing. If he is so happy as to secure able and popular teachers, the success of the school, with the ordinary blessing of Divine Providence, is certain. Why not? It has been asserted, and so far as we know, proved, that there is no school in the western countries of this State where Latin and Greek are studied as they should be. It would be a libel on the intelligence of the good people of Old Hampshire, to say, that they will not support an classical institution founded and endowed on a liberal scale.

At the same time, we are no enemies to what we will not call practical studies in contradistinction to Latin and Greek, for these are eminently practical, but to Mathematics, Chemistry, etc. If farmers' colleges are wanted, they should be established, though we should prefer to call them by some other name. The country needs engineers, scientific farmers, well-educated school-teachers, and any wise plan for increasing their number should be amply patronized.

If, as the writer in the Gazette alleges, the study of Latin and Greek in colleges is very superficially attended to, this is the most urgent reason which could be named, for the founding of classical preparatory schools of the right kind. The reason why many college-students are wretchedly deficient in classical knowledge is, that the old Academies did not fit them well for college. If they had been thoroughly grounded in the elements of Latin and Greek before their admission, they would have had far more time, while members of it, for prosecuting the study of English Literature and of the natural sciences. This last consideration, we think, is deserving of serious attention. If Latin and Greek can be mastered in the preparatory school, so much time is gained for other studies afterwards.

## PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Communications are given, in the last "Missionary Chronicle," from Rev. J. M. Jamieson of the Louisiana Mission; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of the Alahabad Mission; and Rev. T. L. McBride of the China Mission.

## LODIANA MISSION.

*Fatalism.* The Brahmins teach their followers, that they are each doomed to pursue a certain course in this world, for which they must inevitably suffer in the world to come. They entertain no hope of escaping their doom, and appear quite resigned to it, speaking of their fate with the greatest indifference.

## Reasons for the rejection of the Gospel.

Their ancestors no more than themselves ever heard of Jesus Christ before, therefore, he cannot be the true Saviour, and is not worthy of worship. 2. Others say, Christ is a true Saviour for the English but not for them, because God has given to every nation a peculiar faith, as well as customs, and it is his will that each should serve him in his own religion and customs, whether good or bad. 3. A man who forsakes his religion can never be trusted in anything, but is equal to a woman who forsakes her husband, and associates with another man.

*A Fair.* Near the summit of a mountain 5000 feet high, is a small Hindu temple, in which a Fair has resided 25 years. He is chiefly supported by contributions of the villagers, living in the villages beneath. Naked he sits on a mat before the temple door, repeating his mantras; his body rubbed over with filthy ashes, and his hair long and matted. He conversed freely on the subject of religion—said that all religions were alike good, and that it only required faith to render any worship acceptable to God. He has three or four disciples, and their wives with him—but they were less liberal. They listened attentively however to the Missionary, and received a number of tracts, for which they returned a basket of walnuts.

*Valley of Bhagat.* Distant seven miles from Sabathu—ten miles long and two or three wide, with a population of 15000, distributed into small villages. The people are more vigorous in body and mind than those of the plains, and more simple in their habits, and industrious, while they are less prejudiced. An assistant Missionary might well be located among them.

## ALLAHABAD MISSION.

*Boarding School.* This embraces 17 girls and 36 boys—all making pleasant improvements—they read Romanized Hindustani fluently, and also the Nagari character, and are beginning to read English. They write, cypher, and sing. They sew neatly, knit stockings, &c.

*Worship of Bani, or Sitala.* This is the goddess who presides over the small pox, and is worshipped with a great deal of sumptuary, and apparent sincerity by the ignorant, in the belief that they thereby greatly mitigate the "dreadful disease," that afflicts multitudes with perpetual blindness.

*The Mela.* A vast concourse of people attend at Khara, 30 miles above Allahabad: and their noise, with the incessant clangor of "tomtoms," and all kinds of coarse and noisy music, arises like the noise of many waters. The mela is held amid a cluster of temples, half a mile from the river Ganges, where all the worshippers of every age, color and sex, first go together to bathe. They then repair to the temple and make their offerings of water, flowers and rice, and throw their cowries and pice into the treasury whence they are chiefly taken by the Brahmins of the temple. The Brahmins get enough on these occasions, to beautify the temple, and spend a year in ease and indolence.

Here lies the secret of Bowani's popularity and power. The festivities of the succeeding night furnish evidence, that Satan has established the Mela, to hold these unthinking crowds in chains of rapture, and pervade their minds with a deep, broad, and overpowering tide of licentiousness.

*Hindoo Mothers.* They take great pains to instill the name and reverence of their gods, into the minds of their children. Before they are well able to articulate, they are taught to join the cry of Jai Sitala—and barbers are brought to shave their heads that they may be "ceremonially" ready to bathe in the sacred Ganges with them, when there is scarcely the appearance of hair on their heads to be shaved off.

*Burial ground at Tehara.* Tehara was once a populous city on the banks of the Ganges, but has now almost entirely disappeared. Back of it, is a field of graves, and tombs, and monuments of the dead, extending three miles in length, and perhaps two in breadth, thickly covered with mementos of slumbering generations—all of Musselman Constitution, and of the best workmanship. But now even the names of the tenants are unknown and every inscription on the monuments obliterated by the progress of time, and who they were—when they lived—what they did to mark their character, and when and how they died, is buried in silence as oblivious, as if no monumental structures had been reared. "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

## CHINA MISSION.

Mr. Mc Bride who reached Singapore in July, has found a cordial reception from the brethren of the several Missionary Boards stationed there; and is now diligently engaged in the study of Chinese, in the Tao Chew dialect, which has neither Grammar nor Dictionary prepared in it. Rents are advanced in price, and provisions also, in consequence of the Chinese expedition; but he is in good spirits, and cherishes the sanguine expectation of speedily overcoming all difficulties, and proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ to the dying thousands around him. Mr. & Mrs. Buel had proceeded to Bankok, and Mr. and Mrs. Orr were at the Nilgherry hills for their health.

The Rev. Messrs. Canfield and Alward with their wives sailed for Cape Palmas, W. Africa, on the third of last month. They go to the Kroo people, under favorable circumstances, and in good spirits. May all their hopes be realized.

Mrs. Sarah Hollenbeck of New York has recently made a donation of \$11,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions—she is a member of Dr. Mc Elroy's church, but of large property, though of a large heart. May such contributors be multiplied.

## PERFECTIONISM.

An octavo pamphlet of 84 pages has been issued by a committee of the Presbytery of Cleveland, under the title of an "Exposition of the peculiarities, difficulties, and tendencies of Oberlin Perfectionism," which very clearly exposes the errors of that "Invention" of the wicked one, and fairly prostrates its main pillars, and yet treats with perfect kindness the individuals employed by the inventor, to impose his destructive machine on the Christian public, as the workmanship of God—Whether from apathy, or some knowledge of ecclesiastical history, or confidence in the common sense of mankind, we say not—but for some reason, we have never yet trembled for the ark of God shaking under the guidance of the Oberlin exhorter. It is safe from any influence of theirs, even though that influence were increased ten-fold. True: some are temporarily deluded, and hindered in their onward course toward the mark, by the vain imagination that they have already attained—and others may be hardened in sin, and bring upon themselves more swift destruction than had overtaken them from some other quarter, by giving ear to such speculations; but on the other hand, thousands of Christians are led to the more prayerful and thorough study of the Scriptures, and also to a deeper acquaintance with their own hearts, and a better understanding of the depths of Satan. Much Christian charity has been called into exercise; many have been led to sorrow after a godly sort, and in them, what carefulness has it wrought; yea, what clearing of themselves, yea, what indignation, what fear, yea, what vehement desire, yea, what zeal, yea, what revenge. Very many have approved themselves to be clear in this matter, who yet in other things have manifested a spirit approaching the confines of fanaticism. Good will result to the church and the world from these discussions.

They bring many strong men into the field, who would otherwise never have known their own strength, nor have done half as much for Zion, as they are doing now. They compel to Biblical investigation. They excite salutary claims for a world lying in wickedness, and wake up hallowed and persevering effort for its redemption. And, what is better than all—they carry home the conviction irresistibly to every pious heart, that it is not by night, nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts, that Zion shall be delivered, and the power of Satan prostrated.

*Perfection!* The term belongs not to a world like this. It is not to be wondered at, that no man is willing to be charged with holding it, until he has exorcised the term of its meaning. Reason, observation, experience, common sense, the Spirit of God, the whole texture of the Bible, all proclaim the man a fanatic, with beclouded mind, who pretends that perfection is to be found here below. "There is a world of pure delight, &c." but death lies between it and every child of Adam.

We ought to add, perhaps, that the able pamphlet above referred to was prepared by Rev. Messrs. Canfield, Aiken, and Blodget.

## BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The Annual report of the Benevolent Societies for the year 1840 has been just received. It is gratifying to learn from it, that the amount of contributions to its several objects, is \$3,451.35, or \$718 more than was raised the preceding year. Every advance in the good cause is animating. Of the above amount \$2,115.65 were devoted to Foreign Missions—and we rejoice in no liberal appropriation to so noble a cause. Of the remainder, \$531.79 were devoted to Home Missions; \$463.16 to the Bible Cause; \$134.75 to the Education Society; and \$204.60 to the Tract Society. Perhaps this is as it should be. We have no quarrel with the Providence of God, which has so ordered it, and yet are not quite satisfied with the doings of our brethren in the cause. If we do not mistake, at least \$675 were expended in Franklin Co. the last year by the Mass. Mis. Society, to aid feeble churches; and to say nothing of the claims of the West, we do think—and we are sure the public will think with us—that the able churches of the country ought to return to the Treasury of Home Missions, as much as is expended by the M. M. S. on the feeble ones. The churches of Conway, Shelburne and Sunderland, have done well in this cause; the rest we say nothing. Health is doubtless sunk into deep poverty. \$3 only from one of the (late)ly

most flourishing churches of the country, for all objects! equal to one cent for each church member. And the feeble churches have been alarmingly negligent. One of them has contributed but nineteen cents for each church member, to all objects;—another eighteen; another sixteen; a fearful symptom of spiritual disease, too deeply rooted to be reached by the skill of a missionary society. Two feeble societies, formerly assisted till they were able to stand alone, and three more, still assisted, have contributed nothing the past year to the Society that has wiped away their tears in the days of their trouble. So long as the law stands unrevoked on our statute book—"Freely ye have received, freely give," we appeal to the impartial judgment of the Christian public, whether they are not transgressors! It certainly cannot be said of them that their deep poverty hath abounded unto the riches of their liberality."

## MARYLAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The colony at Cape Palmas under the direction of this society, has not a single white man among its officers. Russwurm the Governor, and Doct. Mc Gill, colonial physician, are both persons of color, and men of liberal education. As regards quiet, orderly, and contented government, the colony will not suffer by comparison with any of the same age, that has ever been established in Africa, or elsewhere. There are about 20 missionaries at the colony; and the advantages of their labors in preserving peace and good will between the natives and colonists—and in the improvement of both, are fully appreciated and acknowledged by the Board.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOOKS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, canonical and inspired; with remarks on the Apocrypha. By Robert Haldane, Esq. of Scotland. First American edition, with an Appendix. pp. 194. 18mo. New York: Crocker & Brewster, 1841.

We hold the imprimatur of the American Doctrinal Tract Society, to be a sufficient voucher for the theological correctness, and striking value of any volume that bears it. Having occasion to know that the most scrupulous care is exercised in the selections made for publication—and that no earthly motive but love to the truth for the truth's sake, can influence the Board to sustain their unrequited labors; and that their former publications are not only Evangelical but eminently so, and adapted to discipline as well as gratify the taste of their readers, it is with great confidence that we recommend "Haldane on Inspiration" to the attention of the public. It will be found a rich storehouse of convincing argument on the subject of which it treats—a subject of vast importance at all times—and never of deeper interest than at present, when the "unclean frogs," are coming up from all quarters into our temples and dwelling houses. The Appendix consists of an extract from the very able Lecture of Dr. Woods, "on the nature and extent of Inspiration." The high character of the work—the cheapness of the volume, and the pressing duty of resistance to the advances of Infidelity, are some among many reasons why the benevolent and affluent should interest themselves in giving it the widest circulation.

*PASTORAL ADDRESS.* By John Angell James. With an Introduction, by Rev. Wm. Adams. pp. 213. 18mo.

The several volumes of Mr. James republished in this country, have enjoyed an extensive and deserved popularity. They are all rich in evangelical doctrine—and in their spirit they discover the unceasing of the Holy One. This differs not from those that have preceded it in these respects, though from familiarity with the author's manner, it may not be invested in every eye, with the charms that overpowered its predecessors.

Our readers may be interested to know at once, the subjects of these addresses, and we therefore transcribe them. 1. The increased holiness of the church. 2. Spirituality of mind. 3. Heavenly-mindedness. 4. Assurance of hope. 5. Practical religion must be seen in every thing. 6. How to spend a profitable Sabbath. 7. Christian obligations. 8. Life of faith. 9. Influence of older Christians. 10. The Spirit of prayer. 11. Private prayer. 12. Self-examination.

*SOCINIANISM SUBVERSIVE OF CHRISTIANITY.* A Sermon, by Samuel A. Van Francker, pastor of the Dutch Reformed church, Broome street, New-York. Published at the request of the Consistory of that church, by J. B. Rogers. New-York: Robert Carter, 58 Canal street, and Lee and Dennet, 114 Washington street, Boston. 1841.

It is to be regretted that several typographical errors have been committed in this first edition of a very valuable sermon. The chief of them are noted however in an accompanying list of Errata, and will doubtless be corrected in subsequent editions, as they may easily be corrected in this, by the pencil. The main argument for the Divinity of Christ is presented in a popular form, with great lucidity and force. Few of our Unitarians however will allow its pertinency to them—they not venturing to affirm commonly, the mere humanity of Christ. Still, whoever denies the Godhead of Christ, denies the vital principle of Christianity. It matters not what rank is ascribed to him among creatures—if he be not the Creator, "God over all blessed forever," he is not in any sense, that his true disciples can admit, the Saviour of the world. The beautiful form in which this sermon appears, renders it a very appropriate token of regard, to a friend who may tread too near the verge of the Unitarian abyss.

*BARBARA HOWARD, OF THE BELLE OF ALEXANDRIA.* A Tale. pp. 106. 18mo. Boston: Steeple, Dix & Rogers. Wilson's Lane. 1841.

A very touching story—"originally written for the columns of the Boston Mercantile Journal." Its object is simply to illustrate the evils of Intemperance, as they are exhibited in the domestic relations; and it is certain that the fancy of the writer, however lively and exuberant, has not in the least degree exaggerated them. We never read a "tale" like this, without an earnest desire that it may find its way into every village and habitation of the land, till the cause of drunkenness, and the profession of the Drunkard Maker, shall cease to be remembered, as the burning plague-spots of our country, in the nineteenth century.

*THE YOUNG ORATOR: AND NEW-YORK CLASS BOOK; especially designed to prevent dullness and monotony in the reading and declamation of schools.* pp. 288. 18mo. By the Rev. J. L. Blake, D. D. Tenth edition. New-York: Robinson, Pratt & Co. and A. F. Blake. 1840.

Dr. Blake is the author of several works on Education, some of which have obtained a distinguished rank among their rivals. His "first book in astronomy," his "high school reader," and others whose titles are not now recollected, have evinced a laudable and successful interest in the improvement of the rising generation—an interest that will not fail it is hoped, while life lasts. The design of the present volume is of the first importance—viz. to prevent or correct the glaring fault of monotony, both in reading and speaking; and the means used, are simply, the introduction of various matter and style, adapted to the capacities and susceptibilities of the young. The compilation is judicious—and commends itself to the approbation of the parent and the teacher.

*GOD'S HAND IN AMERICA.* By the Rev. George B. Cheever. With an Essay, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner. pp. 165. 18mo. New-York: M. W. Dodd, Boston, Lee & Dennet. 1841.

We take up nothing from the pen of Mr. Cheever, but with lively anticipations of pleasure—not lay it down but with regret that "the end is come." So we took up this volume, and so we lay it aside, for a fresh perusal hereafter. The subject discussed, is, "the opportunities and responsibilities of this country, for its own and the world's evangelization." It is not in our power to present the argument fairly within our prescribed limits, and we shall not attempt it; but rather use our privilege to commend it earnestly to the attention of all who claim to combine their religion with patriotism. The Introductory Essay is worthy of its author, and we need not say more.

*A TOPICAL QUESTION BOOK, on subjects connected with the plan of salvation, arranged in consecutive order; with hints for the assistance of Teachers. Designed for Sabbath schools and Bible classes.* pp. 102. 18mo. By Joseph Banerjee, Salem: John P. Jewett, Boston; Lee and Dennet, 1841.

It strikes us that this cannot fail to prove a very useful assistant to teachers, and an important guide to those who engage in the plan of mutual instruction. Without subjecting it to a rigid examination, we are satisfied, from a glance at the manner in which some of the topics are handled, that it will meet fully the expectations excited by the announcement of the title page.

*THE MUSEUM.* By Charlotte Elizabeth. pp. 228. 18mo. New-York: John S. Taylor. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

As far as this volume shall be known, it will be valued by the young and their teachers, if they have any just claims to refinement and intelligence. Instruction flows in copious streams over all the ground traversed by the author, and the children who pleasantly follow her guidance, will be sure to have opportunity to drink to the full. And the water is pure; it comes from the grand reservoir of nature, through the channels of Divine Revelation, and is clear and refreshing as Silo's brook to the wayward pilgrim, whose eye has just caught a glimpse of the towers of Zion.

*CHILDREN TAUGHT ABOUT GOD.* pp. 64. 32mo. By Rev. E. N. Kirk. New-York: Gould, Newman & Saxton, Boston; Lee & Dennet, 1841.

It is not every faithful and acceptable minister, probably, who is able to prepare sermons, so peculiarly adapted to children, as this. Nor, were all able to do it, it is certain that they would render service on the whole, to the cause of Christ, by frequent labors of the kind. It is better, no doubt, to aim constantly at that simplicity of style, which shall render all sermons intelligible to children, and thus contribute directly to their intellectual elevation, than to indulge often in the use of a style which requires no effort on their part to comprehend it. But an occasional sermon of the kind now before us, cannot fail to be useful, in exciting the attention of children, not for once only, but to preaching generally; also, in engaging the special attention of the old members of the congregations; and above all, in furnishing to pious parents a model of the style in which they must address their children, if they wish to be useful to them in the highest degree. Of the sermon of Mr. Kirk, it is enough to say, that it is above criticism, and commands itself at once to the judgment and the heart of every Christian parent, and every friend of the rising generation.

*PAST DAYS. A story for children.* By Esther Whitlock. pp. 136 square. New-York D. Appleton & Co. Boston, Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

Not merely an amusing but an instructive little book for all the little Marys, and Julias, and Elenas, as well as Fannys in the land. It is somewhat novel in its structure—but correct and happy in its main delineations, and well fitted to aid in the development and right direction of the infant mind.

*THE AMERICAN ECCLESIASTIC.*—The second No. of "the Literature of the World" has made its appearance, and will meet the expectations encouraged by its Prospectus, and the preceding No. Its contents are arranged under fourteen distinct articles; viz. Melancton, and Egypt—The Eastern Question—Ranke's History of the Popes of Rome—Belgian Literature—Kant and his Philosophy—The commercial relations of Great Britain and China—The war with China—Swedish Literature—The History and Literature of the Cosnaks—Ancient and Modern Libraries—Condensed Reviews—Recent discoveries and improvements in Science and the Arts—Bibliographical Notices—Select list of Recent Publications. Some of the Reviews are abridged of unimportant matters; and most of them are preceded by Introductory Notes from one of the Editors, which will prepare the mind of the reader to enter at once and intelligently into the perusal of most of the articles, we cannot be ungrateful enough to withhold the acknowledgment of the pleasure and profit derived from them in our retirement.

*THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.* No. 21.—We are glad to meet the first No. of the sixth volume of this highly respectable Quarterly. It has labored, and indeed still labors under the disadvantage of a circulation altogether too restricted, and under consequent pecuniary embarrassments. It needs, and it richly deserves 300 additional paying subscribers, to ensure its onward course. Most fervently do we hope it will secure them; or are present prospects inconsistent with such a hope. The Articles that enrich the present No. are, 1. The System of education in Massachusetts. 2. Laws of persuasion. 3. Methodism. 4. Biblical criticism—the journey of Paul to Rome. 5. Life and Character of the historian Niebuhr. 6. Wycliffe. 7. Latin Grammar. 8. Literary Notices. The work is published in Boston, by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln—in four No.'s of 169 pages each, at \$3 per annum.

*THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE.*—The ninth and last No. of the first volume contains a clear and authentic article on the late "Election of President;" and a continuation of two former articles on "Turkey and Egypt." Several valuable documents and facts are given under the heads of Miscellaneous, and Chronology. Though unacquainted with the success of this publication, its merits are clear to us, and its continuance and increasing circulation will not fail to contribute materially to the enlightenment of the public mind on the great movements of the political world.

*THE JOURNAL OF THE MINISTRY AT LARGE.* No. 1. Vol. 1.—This is a newly projected publication, conducted by Rev. Charles F. Barnard, Unitarian "Minister at large," in this city, and published by William Crosby & Co. in monthly numbers of 16 oct. pages each, at one dollar a year. The present

No. contains several valuable articles, illustrating the condition and rights of the poor.

*THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.* Vol. 2. No. 1.—A publication like this, under the Editorship of Mr. Brewer, cannot fail to do good, if it shall be carefully read. It is, as it professes to be, a semi-monthly re-publication of Select Religious works, on devotional and practical subjects.

*COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL.* March 1.—An unusually interesting No. of this valuable publication. The several articles are of reasonable length, and all treat on some topic of much importance to the just understanding of the great subject of Education.

*THE LIBRARY OF HEALTH.* March.—The contents of this No. are 1. Dentology. The rights of physicians. News from the West, Facts from Mr. Chandler. Testimony of Dr. Brigham in regard to animal food, Farinaceous food, Digestibility of Aliments, Still born infants, Chapter of Intelligence. Published by G. W. Light, 1, Cornhill.

We have received a Communication signed up recommending to Ministers to set apart a particular day in May next, as a season of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, for the conversion of men to God. We would remind the writer that such a day has been already set apart by Proclamation from the Governor; another at so soon a period would be inconvenient. We hope our Annual Fast will be more sacredly observed than it has been of late, and that much fervent prayer for the salvation of the impenitent will be offered.

Is it true or is it not, as stated by one of our New York papers, that the Harpers have expressed their intention of remunerating the author of "Ten Years before the Mast," in better accordance with the sale of the work than they would do by his original bargain? This is a question we are asked, and should like to have some certain knowledge on the subject, if any of our New York brethren are able to give it. If it be true, as stated, the Harpers have already realized \$5,000, from what cost them but \$250, and may expect a much more, it is not surprising that public opinion should demand such a remuneration.

[From our Correspondent.]

Paris, Feb. 1841

Mr. Editor.—We have had quite a galaxy of American talent at this metropolis this winter. Rev. Dr. Woods of Brunswick has gathered a large vest of literary fruits, and he will well preserve them. Dr. Wayland has been engaged in some laudable enterprise, and you will hear from him. I do not doubt. Prof. Sparks has had free access to the public documents, and has found great wealth. He will go home rich in copies. Prof. Brooks pursues with success his scientific researches, that may give them to his country on his return. Mr. Stoddard has been most kindly received and highly honored. She publishes an entire edition of her works in London. Mr. Esty has presented a theory of storms to the "Institute," and he has to enjoy their approbation of his labors.

## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Correspondent of the Hartford Observer, writing from Andover Seminary, March 1, 1841, says:

Mr. Green, one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M. has attended at two or three Monthly Conventions here lately, and made statements respecting the different missions of the Board. I send you a few notes of his remarks this evening. From Siam, Dr. Bradley writes at some length respecting the disposition of the rulers toward the Protestant Bibles, and made statements respecting the different missions of the Board. I send you a few notes of his remarks this evening.

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a new article,  
a case beautiful  
an article in de  
and French mag-  
azine,  
no. 20,



**GARDEN SEEDS.**

NO. 14.---

RELI

"STEAD

So said the pilot of a  
sack used to tell the reg-  
ulars across the La-  
rge, amidst driving  
during the war of the  
dark ploughed on its  
ever billow after billow  
not was heard often a  
boys, Steady." And the  
at length were waltz-  
Christ's church on a  
evigating, what our M  
hall - The good old ship  
not dreary dark, the wa-  
could be in continual  
will and care of its eve-  
ing; and ever and  
hymn, "Steady boys,  
not listen to his faith-  
th themselves and  
through.

But it is time to drop  
peak in more literal  
subject cause in this world  
is a subject of necessity  
own fluctuations of  
the world blow upon  
 threaten at times to over-  
 of the cause demand  
 trusted with the man-  
 easter unmoved and  
 cannot be altogether un-  
 they should not be. But  
 not wreck themselves, a  
 must not jostle one age

they must keep steadily  
their course, and be as

[illegible]